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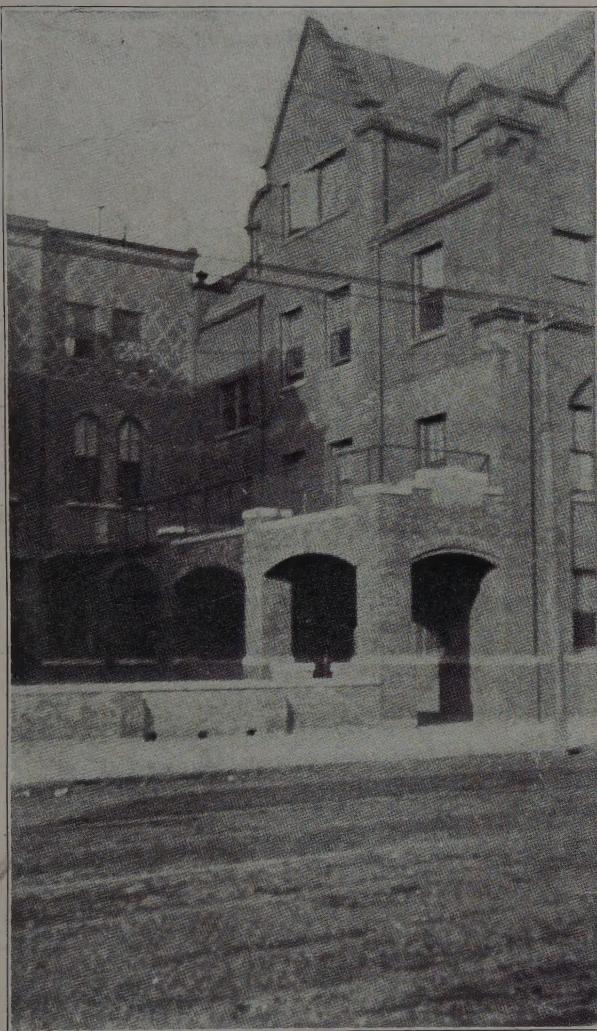
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HULL-HOUSE YEAR BOOK

Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-one



ENTRANCE TO HULL HOUSE

HB

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EDITORIAL NOTE

For many years a Bulletin, either annual or quarterly, has been published at Hull-House announcing the current classes, lectures, plays and club engagements.

It has seemed advisable to substitute for the Bulletin a Year Book which should present not so much the current activities of Hull-House as a slight historical sketch of the foundation and development of each department.

In response to many inquiries, something concerning the theories underlying these activities has been added.



FREDERICK HILDMAN, PRINTING
107-111 N. Market St., Chicago

Hull-House Year Book

Purpose of Hull-House

Hull-House, one of the first American settlements, was established in September, 1889. The original two residents, as they then stated, believed that the mere foothold of a house easily accessible, ample in space, hospitable and tolerant in spirit, situated in the midst of the large foreign colonies which so easily isolate themselves in American cities, would be in itself a serviceable thing for Chicago.

There was no legal organization for the first five years, but at the end of that time Hull-House was incorporated with a board of seven trustees. The object of Hull-House, as stated in its charter, is as follows:

To provide a center for a higher civic and social life, to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago.

Hull-House Trustees

The trustees are a self-perpetuating body of seven members, each of whom is elected for a period of seven years. Quarterly meetings are held at Hull-House at which the monthly accounts are presented and interests of the House discussed. The following are the trustees:

Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, Miss Mary Rozet Smith, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Charles Hull Ewing, Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Treasurer, Mr. Allen B. Pond, Secretary, Miss Jane Addams, President, Miss Helen Culver, Honorary President.

An executive committee of three passes upon the Hull-House bills each month and prepares a budget. Public accountants, Arthur Young & Company, certify the monthly accounts, a quarterly report is made to the trustees, and an annual report to the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Hull-House Residents and Others in Residence

No university qualification has ever been made with regard to residents, although the majority have always been college people. The expenses of the residents are defrayed by themselves under the direction of a house committee on the plan of a co-operative club. The women occupy quarters in the original Hull-House building, the men are housed in the Butler Building, while the families in residence occupy space in the Hull-House Apartments and in the Boys' Club Building.

The following is a list of the residential force for the current year, fifteen of whom have been in continuous residence for twenty years or more:

Miss Addams, Miss Starr, Miss Benedict, Miss Waite, Miss Gyles, Miss Hamilton, Miss Smith, Miss Nancrede, Miss Landsberg, Miss Binford, Mrs. Pelham, Miss Large, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Kohn, Miss Preston, Miss Longan, Miss Southall, Miss Pillsbury, Miss Birmingham, Miss Detzer, Miss Norah Hamilton, Mrs. Paige, Miss Jennison, Miss Poppe, Miss Stoddard, the Misses McManus, the Misses Middleton, Miss Schoenfeld, Miss Brainerd, Miss Schoedler, Mrs. Warner, Dr. and Mrs. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. Rich, Mr. and Dr. Yarros, Mr. and Mrs. Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Yarros, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Byron, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Cairo, Mr. Toniatti, Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Barton, Mr. Cairns, Mr. Burgoon and Mr. Carter.

When vacancies occur applicants for residence who promise to be of value in the settlement are received for six months, and at the end of that

time are voted upon in residents' meeting. Residents defray their own expenses of lodging and board and are pledged to remain for at least two years.

The force of fifty men and women are engaged in self-sustaining occupations and give their leisure time to the House. Very few salaries are paid and those only for technical services.

Residents' Committees The residential force is divided into twenty committees. These committees are expected to meet at least once a month and to report at residents' meetings. At the latter meetings the general activities and policies of the House are discussed and proposed changes are voted upon.

One hundred and fifty persons come each week to Hull-House, either as teachers, visitors, or directors of clubs. Many of these non-residents give much time and valuable service.

Residents' War Service During the first months of the war thirteen men out of the residential force enlisted. Among them Captain Kenneth Rich of the 58th Infantry of the 4th Division served in France throughout the period of the war. Dr. James A. Britton, major in the medical service, served for twenty months, and for the last six months was stationed in Washington in the Surgeon General's office in charge of the War Emergency Dispensary. Dr. John Uriel, a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, was for two years in charge of a naval hospital near New Orleans. Among the women, Dr. Yarros and Miss Binford and Mrs. Rich served under the War and Navy Department Commission of Training Camp Activities. Miss Abbott was an advisory member of the War Labor Policies Board, and Dr. Hamilton served under the Department of Labor as expert in occupational diseases in munition plants. At present three residents, Miss Landsberg, Miss Detzer and Miss Preston are in Europe working in the feeding stations of the Friends Service Committee. Another resident, Miss Lewis, had formerly entered similar work in Russia. Other residents worked continuously in the Red Cross, in the Food Administration, and in War Camp Community Service.

Visiting Day Visitors desiring to see the activities of Hull-House are requested to come on Saturdays, between 10 a. m. and 10 p. m.

Total Attendance Nine thousand people come to Hull-House each week during the winter months, either as members of organizations or as parts of an audience. This attendance varies from year to year only as it is limited by available space. The group of buildings on the block bounded by Halsted Street on the east, Gilpin Place (formerly Ewing Street) on the south and Polk Street on the north are all used to their utmost capacity. The old home-stead of Mr. Charles J. Hull was the first home of the undertaking; the Butler Building was erected in the second year, the Gymnasium, Bowen Hall, and other buildings have been gradually added. In each case the new building housed activities which had been organized and tested in smaller quarters for months or years. The residents, however, are convinced that growth, either in buildings or numbers, counts for little unless the settlement is able to evoke and to attract to the House valuable resources of moral energy and social ability from the neighborhood itself, and that the success of the undertaking is largely in proportion as this is accomplished.

Adult Classes Classes for adults coming together first upon a social basis and then finally organized for the acquisition of some special knowledge have met at Hull-House for three terms a year during the thirty-one years of its history. A lesser number of classes are also continued for a fourth term every summer. The most popular and continuous courses have been in literature, languages, history, mathematics, drawing and painting. A helpful supplement of the college extension courses was the Summer School, which was held for ten years in the buildings of Rockford College, at Rockford, Ill.



Consulting the Hull-House Bulletin Board

Class in Advanced Literature

This is the twelfth year of the existence of this class under one leadership. There are over thirty members, under the leadership of Mr. Richardson.

All the members have joined the class with the intention of doing serious work, and many contributions are of unusual excellence. The program does not differ largely from that of an old-fashioned literary society. There are six or seven papers read each evening based upon some work of literature. The programs of the last three years have been miscellaneous in character, following the studies in earlier years of a more formal kind.

Current Topics Class

The Current Topics Class, of which Mr. Yarros is in charge, which is now in its tenth year, discusses in a scientific and non-partisan way questions of current interest—political, economic, legal, ethical, and philosophical. Magazine articles, editorials, and pamphlets are selected for or by the class, and are read and debated at the meetings. Two or three times a year the class gives "socials." Talks on Social Hygiene are given in groups to all the classes and Social Clubs by Dr. Rachel Yarros of the United States Public Health Service.

Typewriting Classes Classes in typewriting are held three evenings a week under direction of Miss Middleton. These classes are always large and enthusiastic. They are designed primarily to equip young people already at work, to improve their efficiency.

Classes in English

For many years there have been classes designed primarily for teaching English to foreigners. An effort is made to grade the applicants into various classes, entitled English I, II, III, and IV; also classes in English Grammar, A, B, C; simple composition and rhetoric in addition to those in literature. During the year 1920-1921 four hundred persons have

joined the English classes. The number of Greeks and Mexicans registered have been somewhat above the average of the past five years. The Italian and Jewish registrants leading in attendance.

Classroom capacity and the available supply of teachers have both been severely taxed; so much so, that in February arrangements were made with the Board of Education for a teacher who could take a large group of beginners, form them into a class, and, when the time was ripe, transfer them to the Andrew Jackson school, five blocks away.

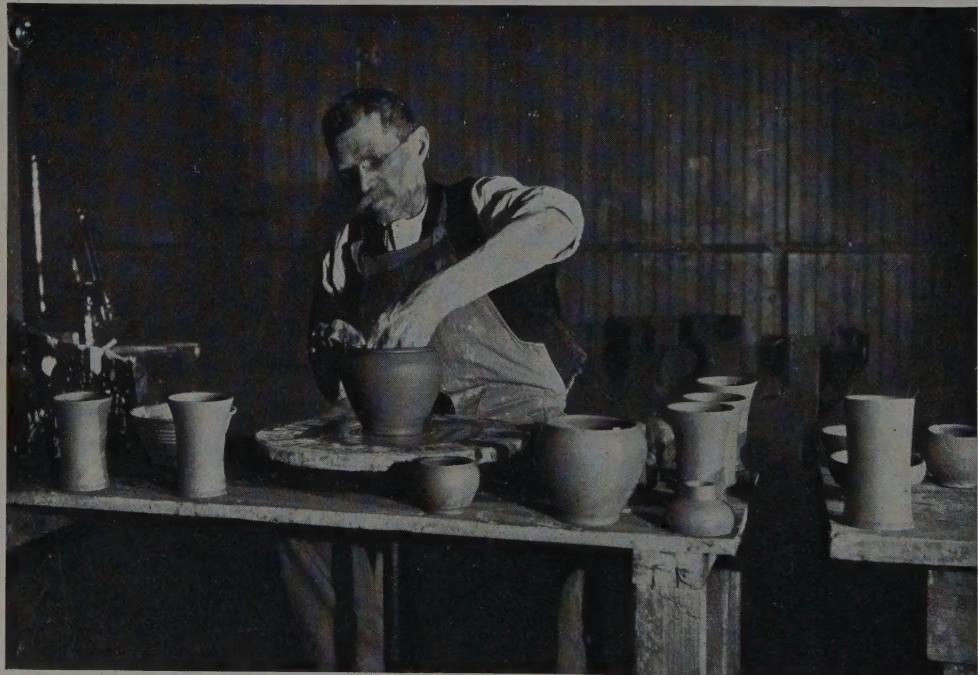
The school, in turn, sends to Hull-House, those who, as graduates of high schools in the old country, need more intensive and advanced teaching than the Andrew Jackson school is equipped to offer. This co-operation, due to a former member of the Board of Education, has been very profitable.

According to the testimony of the teaching staff, if these English Class students at Hull-House, the most of whom have been in the country from six months to a week's time, are a fair sample of the immigrant now coming to our shores, the United States has reason to congratulate herself on the acquisition of such citizens.

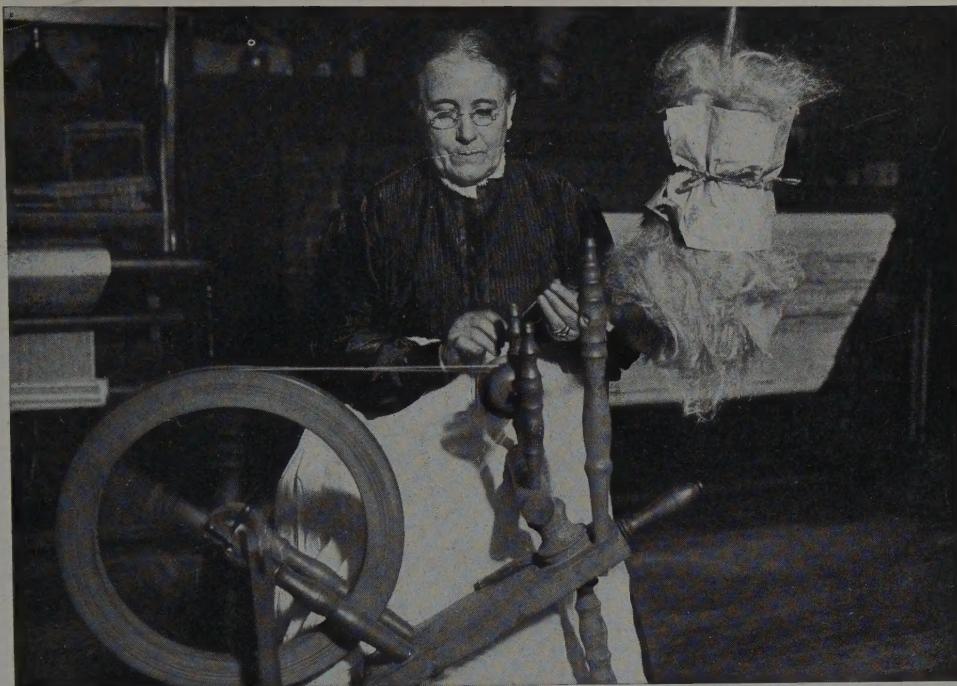
Once or twice a year the members of all the English classes are brought together for an entertainment and dance. On each occasion a program of music, a dramatic entertainment, or a lecture with stereopticon is followed by a dance. An important event of the evening is always a grand march, led by members of one of the Social Clubs.

**Public
Lectures**

The college extension courses were established at Hull-House before the university extension movement began in Chicago and are not connected with it, although university extension courses are constantly given at Hull-House, and for ten years the Extension Department of the University of Chicago furnished a number of the lecturers for the Sunday evening stere-



Hull-House Labor Museum—Potter's Wheel



In the Hull-House Labor Museum—Irish Spinning

opticon talks. They were attended by large audiences, chiefly of men. The lectures at present are more popular in character and varied by an occasional concert.

**Labor
Museum**

Several of the Hull-House educational enterprises have developed through the efforts made to bridge the past life in Europe with American experience in such wise as to give to them both some meaning and sense of relation. The Hull-House Labor Museum was in the first instance suggested by many people in the neighborhood who had come directly from country places in southeastern Europe in which industrial processes are still carried on by the most primitive methods.

In the immediate neighborhood are found at least four varieties of these most primitive methods of spinning and at least three distinct variations of the same spindle put in connection with wheels. It was possible to arrange these seven methods into historic sequence and order, and to connect the whole with the present method of factory spinning. The same thing was done for weaving, and on every Saturday evening a little exhibit is made of these "various forms of labor" in the textile industry. Within one room the Syrian, the Greek, the Italian, the Slav, the German, and the Celt enable even the most casual observer to see that there is no break in orderly evolution if he looks at history from the industrial standpoint.

The young people who work in the factories also are given some knowledge of the material that they constantly handle. The museum contains carefully arranged exhibits of flax, cotton, wool and silk, and, in addition to the textile implements, it exhibits the earlier products in various countries. Much valuable material has been presented by the Field Columbian Museum. The classes in dress-making, millinery, cooking, and embroidery are held in the exhibition room. Their interest in this historic background has been most gratifying and certainly the best education cannot do more than constantly to reconstruct daily experience and give it a relation to the past.



In the Hull-House Labor Museum—Italian Spinning

Arts and Crafts

Closely identified with the Labor Museum are the classes in pottery, metal work, enamel, and wood-carving, inaugurated by the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, which was organized at Hull-House. Several members of this society are living in the buildings on the Hull-House Quadrangle. These artists find something of the same spirit in the contiguous Italian colony that the French artist is traditionally supposed to discover in his beloved Latin Quarter.

The textile shop includes spinning and weaving, both in flax and wool, the products including woolen blankets and drapery, towels in patterns, and rugs.

Classes in weaving are taught by Miss Susanna Sorenson, of Askov, Denmark, every Friday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. The fee for a course of ten three-hour lessons is \$10. Special courses for the blind have also been established.

Miss Starr's Bindery

The bindery is occupied by Miss Starr for her personal work and for her private pupils. The time necessary for acquiring proficiency and the expense of the equipment and material make it impracticable to teach handicraft bookbinding in classes on the basis of shop instruction.

HULL-HOUSE MEN'S CLUBS

A men's club was organized in 1893 and was incorporated under the state law. The aims of the club were both recreative and educational, but, as a large majority of the members were of voting age, from the time of the club's organization it took an interest in politics. Its successor is the West Side Sportsmen's Athletic Association, with a membership of almost two

hundred. Robert A. Cairo, for many years a member of the Boy's Club and now a resident, is the organizer and director of this club. With fourteen members of a pre-war club as a nucleus, it made its start. From this humble beginning its attractions have already proved effectual in drawing the men to the clubroom from less desirable places of recreation and in giving them new interests.

The club is housed on one floor of the Boy's Club Building. Back of the main social room is another smaller training room, containing a standard canvas-covered boxing ring.

The W. S. S. A. A. indicates only one part of the club's activities, in addition there is a social and civic program. The club has an ambition to serve the 19th Ward and the community in the same way that the City Club and other civic organizations serve the city.

The spirit of the club is shown by the fact that the acting president, William Gargano, was a former owner of a neighborhood poolroom, in line with the policy of the House and the club, he is now a member of the general Boys' Club Committee.

It is hoped that from this club there will develop not only a group of men willing and qualified to assume positions of leadership in the community at large, but also those who will act as directors of the clubs of younger boys, these citizens of the future.

**Greek
Olympic
Athletic Club**

This is an athletic club of Greek young men. They have the exclusive use of a room for club purposes, and it contains the trophies of many victories. The club was organized in November, 1914, uniting two Greek clubs, the Hercules and the Greek-American. All are regular members of the gymnasium. They are proud of the records they



Greeks in the Hull-House Court



Hull-House Reading Room

have made in wrestling and track. Spiros Vorres, wrestler, won the national welterweight championship in 1917. George Nikas won the lightweight boxing championship of his division (the Thirty-third) in France. George Barbos, wrestler in the 145-pound class, won the championship for Chicago in 1917. Andrew Kallis, wrestler, won the national championship in 1919 and 1920 in the 125-pound class. John Vorres was the champion wrestler of the A. E. F. in France in 1918 in the 135-pound class. Pete Petros won the national championship in the 108-pound class in 1918. And John Costopoulos has records as a marathon runner. All of these championships are amateur ones.

Greek Social Club A group of from twenty-five to seventy-five Greek men, most of whom have been coming to the House for the past seven or eight years, and some of whom are members of the Greek Olympic Athletic Club, hold social meetings on Sunday evenings. Once a month the club gives an entertainment in Bowen Hall introducing such specialties as wrestling and boxing exhibitions, magicians, lantern slides, and so forth, to which they invite their friends from the Greek colony, which lies to the north of Hull-House, and which is the largest Greek settlement in this country. This Greek colony came to Hull-House in large numbers in earlier years for education, recreation, and for general information with regard to a host of things. They still use it extensively, although they have now formed such organizations as benefit societies, dramatic groups and social clubs of their own.

Public Discussions From the earliest years of Hull-House, various organizations have arranged for public lectures and discussions. The first of these, the Working People's Social Science Club, was organized at Hull-House in 1890. Its discussion of social problems was always animated and good natured, although every conceivable shade of social and economic opinion was represented. From those early conferences the residents of Hull-House were convinced that so long as social growth proceeds by successive changes and adaptations, such free discussion is most valuable.

**Hull-House
Reading
Room**

The reading-room is filled every day and evening, largely by foreign-speaking men, who have the use of small libraries in various languages, and of periodicals in German, Russian, Yiddish, Italian, Polish and Greek. These are published both in Europe and America, and the room is also supplied by the standard English and American magazines. The Chicago Public Library donates much of the reading-matter. During periods of unemployment, the room with its open fire affords a shelter for many men.

**School of
Citizenship**

From the beginning of Hull-House a certain number of immigrants have been aided in securing their naturalization papers, although most of the aliens in the vicinity secured their papers through the efforts of local politicians, who had marched them to the courts in groups of fifty or one hundred. The naturalization law of 1906, however, practically eliminated the interest of the politician in his alien constituency. Under this law the applicant must have had real preparation, and his knowledge is carefully tested before the papers are issued. This condition led to the establishment at Hull-House of free classes in naturalization and citizenship conducted on a careful plan.

The form of instruction given in the Hull-House classes has recently been embodied in a pamphlet, which is being used in many of the public schools. It is characterized by directness of statement and extreme simplicity of phraseology and was the outgrowth of the experience of the director, Mr. Charles Schwartz, in connection with the Hull-House classes.

The committee in charge of these classes are now instructing groups of the older members of the Boys' Club, preparing them to cast intelligently their first votes, although they will not be submitted to the same test as the adult alien.

Under the present naturalization law, the naturalization of a man confers citizenship upon his wife and the number of women attending the Hull-House School of Citizenship has therefore been small, as there are very few unmarried women in the alien population. A number of widows, however, wishing to qualify for pensions under the new "Aid to Mothers Law" are the nucleus of an interesting group of women preparing for naturalization.

AS A SOCIAL CENTER

The social center function of the settlement is typically shown by the neighborhood groups which use it as a meeting place. At Hull-House they are of varied nationality: Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Jewish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Mexican and Russian. In character they are social, dramatic, musical, athletic, fraternal, charitable, religious, political, or study and education groups. For the use of the rooms, which include the theatre and Bowen Hall, as well as the club and class rooms, a small rental is paid. Usually because of its own press of activities, the settlement is available to such outside groups on Saturdays and Sundays only.

Hull-House does not assume responsibility for propaganda, programs or beliefs which may be put forth in the meetings of its so-called "outside" organizations. It does maintain a general supervision and a friendly interest in the gatherings under its roof, believing that it is an important function to serve as a place of expression for the social, fraternal, religious, political and educational activities of its neighbors.



A Hull-House Interior

Religious Organizations

On Sundays, Hull-House is used by such religious groups as the Greek, Italian and Russian branches of the International Bible Students' Associations; the Lettish Sunday School; the Russian Religious Society, and the Greek Community of Chicago, a directorate body in which

the boards of one of the Greek orthodox churches and a Greek school are the moving factors. Single meetings of religious nature, as for instance, a gathering of Lithuanians to welcome back a returned Lithuanian missionary are occasionally held.

Political Groups

The settlement affords a community place of meeting for the discussion of political beliefs. During the last year, representatives of all the leading political parties—Republican, Socialist, Democratic—have held meetings in the interests of candidates, their platforms, and general party programs. Just before election times, Bowen Hall is in great demand for the campaign meetings of local election districts. It is likewise reserved by foreign groups, such as the Hellenic Liberal Democratic Legal Association, the Fiume National League, or the Greater Italy Dollar Loan Committee, interested in the political boundaries and fortunes of mother countries.

Social Events

There is a wide use of Bowen Hall and of smaller rooms by outside organizations for dances, parties of all kinds, and receptions. It is interesting to note that during the year 1920-1921 sixteen Italian wedding receptions have been held at Hull-House, and one Greek wedding and reception.

Labor and Educational Organizations

Labor groups in the neighborhood for the most part, now have their own headquarters. There are, however, occasional meetings at Hull-House of a girls' local of the Suspender Workers' Union; of the Italian and Russian Defense Committees. A class in mechanical draw-

ing was conducted in 1920 by Local 174 of the United Automo-Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America. Interesting lectures and educational programs are arranged such as: illustrated lectures on Italy in war-time, under the auspices of an Italian local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; an orchestra concert, auspices of the Bulgarian Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World; a program of sketches of the foremost Russian authors, auspices of the International Co-operative House. Other gatherings chiefly of educational nature are held at the settlement by the Chicago Lettish Workers Educational Society, Co-operative Society of America, Economic Success Club, Jewish Educational Club, Italian Physicians' Club, Russian Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, Plato Society of Greek Students, and the Greek Socialist Union.

**Fraternal
and Benefit
Societies**

Many small fraternal and benefit societies come to Hull-House; those of Greek nationality are the Brotherhood Aphkawpion, Dimitsanitian Society of America, Eptanisiakos Syllogos, Greek Fraternity, Patris, St. George Alwpohore Manthereas Society, St. George Association, Tannias St. George Society, Tannias Society, and Vervrenon Brotherhood. Six chapters of the Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters, most of them with Italian membership, meet regularly or occasionally at Hull-House. Among the other Italian fraternal organizations are the Allienza Reciglianese, Agricola di Recigliano, American Insurance Union Chapter 1452, Italian Odd Fellows Chapter 948, San Conone, Society Venefro, United States Chamber of Labor. Other scattering nationalities are represented in the Lettish Alliance, the Mexican Benito Jaurez, the Russian Medical Relief, the Union Israelita Portuguesa. All of these societies are quiet little groups banded together for mutual aid.



In the Studio



Linoleum Print by Boy of 12

HULL-HOUSE STUDIO

Miss Benedict, one of the earliest Hull-House residents, has been in charge of the studio since 1893. Successful classes in drawing, modeling, and painting, are continued year after year. The studio occupies the entire top floor of the Smith Building and is lighted from above.

Classes are sometimes in charge of teachers who have had their earlier training at Hull-House. The studio is used also by advanced students during the hours when it is free from classes.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoons a group of older students, largely composed of commercial artists, work from still life and occasionally from models, under Miss Benedict's direction.

Recently a group of nine young men, all of them art students, calling themselves "The Independents," used the studio continuously for three months, having first cleaned and redecorated it.

Sketching Class During the latter weeks of the spring term, the Saturday afternoon painting class frequently has its lessons out of doors in some nearby country place or suburb. A very successful day was spent at the Bowen Country Club when the apple trees were in blossom.

Some of the students have attended the art classes at Hull-House for a number of years. In the exhibit last spring, it became evident that a number of them had taken the entire list of classes offered and had worked regularly in the studio four nights a week.

Children's Studio Classes On Monday there is a class in drawing and color work. The children occasionally sketch out-of-doors and do some work in composition. The older pupils in all departments are first tried out in this class and are promoted to the Tuesday classes when it seems advisable. The average enrollment is fifteen.

The Tuesday classes work along the same lines as the Monday class. Some of the pupils have been coming for several years and do good and serious work in colored chalks. They take occasional sketching trips to the country and the parks. The average attendance is twenty.

The Wednesday class is composed entirely of small boys, mostly Italians, who like to draw but are not capable of serious study. They work largely with color, illustrating stories told in class or simple objects, and do some work in construction, such as making their own portfolios for sketches and frames for pictures, etc. Occasionally a child more gifted than the rest is passed on to the Monday class. An effort is made to confine the membership to forty, but there is a long waiting list. After the class, games and charades are played and occasional picnics given.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART

Under the direction of Mr. Herman Sachs, the Chicago citizen who founded the Expressionist Industrial Art Shops in Munich, classes in industrial art were established at Hull-House in January, 1921. The following classes have attracted numerous students: in the mornings, life classes—drawing from models, principles of design, pastel work; afternoons, industrial arts—designing for art glass windows, batiks, wood-cuts and linoleum cuts, poster work, toy-making and so forth; evenings, painting; Saturdays, life class for children.

The men in this successful class of artists represent varied occupations. Among them are a journalist, a taxi driver, a salesman, a porter, an elevated road employee and a domestic.

During March an exhibition of students' work was hung. It included studies from life, window designs, prints, wood carvings, etchings, and other articles made in Hull-House; as well as samples of book-binding, block printing, toy-making, batiks, designs and ceramics, executed by other pupils of Mr. Sachs.

By the surprising progress in a brief time shown by this exhibition, hundreds of visitors were convinced of the necessity for the expansion of the new school. It is hoped that it may grow until it includes the work of every industry. It is based upon the principles of expression, directing the student by the use of tools or modern machinery to create articles of value.



Charcoal Drawing by Boy of 14



A Children's Class in the Music School

MUSIC SCHOOL

The Hull-House Music School, which was started in the fourth year of Hull-House, is designed to give a thorough musical instruction to a limited number of children. Some of the earlier pupils in the Music School are now professional musicians, and the group as a whole has contributed much to the understanding and appreciation of music in the neighborhood.

The Music School from the beginning has given public recitals and concerts, which have always been attended by serious and attentive audiences. It occupies a suite of rooms, one of them containing a musical library.

Christmas Concert and Tableaux

For the last seven years the Christmas concert given by the Music School on the Sunday before Christmas has been accompanied by a series of tableaux illustrating the Christ Child's story. A small stage is arranged above the concert platform, and as the Music School sing the Humperdinck's Christmas cantata the pictures illustrating each song appear above them. They are five in number—the Annunciation, the Journey of the Magi, the Annunciation to the Shepherds, the Nativity, and the Adoration of the Magi and the Shepherds. These tableaux, which are costumed and set after Italian pre-Raphaelite pictures, have become one of the traditional features of the House.

Cantatas

The Music School has rendered Reinecke's "Snow White," and his "Enchanted Swans." Also two original cantatas for which the music was composed by Miss Eleanor Smith, and the libretto by residents of Hull-House. The first of these was entitled "The Troll's Holiday," the second "A Fable in Flowers." The latter, including tableaux and dances and setting, taxed the entire artistic resources of the settlement.

Public Concerts For nineteen years public concerts were given every Sunday afternoon in the weeks from November to May. During the last few years the public concerts have largely been given in the shape of recitals by the Music School. A beautiful memorial organ adds greatly to their possibilities.

Hull-House Trios Two musical trios have been developed from the talent of the Music School; each consists of piano, violin and cello. The older of the two is ready for professional engagement. Both trios give frequent concerts and are most generous with their music in connection with dramatic entertainments at Hull-House.

Anniversary Songs On its twenty-fifth anniversary, Hull-House published the group of songs composed by Miss Eleanor Smith, for many years the director of its Music School, considering it a legitimate function of the settlement to phrase in music the widespread social compunctions of our day.

HULL-HOUSE WOMAN'S CLUB

The Hull-House Woman's Club holds meetings every Wednesday afternoon from October to May. The club was originally organized as a mothers' group and was exclusively a neighborhood affair, but during the thirty years of its existence the surroundings of Hull-House have entirely changed. The old neighbors have practically all moved away but have retained their interest and still come from the various parts of the city where they are now living. Others have been attracted by the opportunities the club offers for genuine helpful work, and so the average membership continues.

The Hull-House Woman's Club in its programs "deals with general discussion and investigation of, and action upon, questions pertaining to house-



A Violin Lesson



Hull-House Orchestra on the Bowen Hall Stage

hold science, civics, advancement of women and care of children." It regularly sends delegates to the State Federation of Women's Clubs and to the League of Cook County Clubs. Under the Department of Art and Literature are the following committees: Art Committee, Library Committee, Children's Library, Music Committee, Program Committee; under the Department of Civics and Philanthropy: Visiting Committee, Linen Chest Committee, Entertainment Committee, Civics and Education Committee; and under the Social Department: House Committee, Membership Committee, Reception Committee, Auditing Committee, Publicity Committee, Social Extension Committee, Young People's Parties and Outing Committee.

These committees are responsible for programs on given days; in addition the club is addressed by experts in their different fields on general topics of interest, such as "The Chicago Plan," "Infant Welfare," "Clean Air," "French Villages," "Modern Fiction," and many others.

The activities of the club are varied. The "Alzina P. Stevens Linen Chest," founded in memory of Mrs. Stevens, a former president of the club and a valued resident of Hull-House for many years, carries on a useful work by maintaining a clothing chest with supplies for the sick and for others in need in the neighborhood.

Old Settlers' Party The Woman's Club has co-operated for many years in arranging for the Old Settlers' Party, which has been held at Hull-House every New Year's Day for twenty-five years. At these parties Miss Addams presides, and there are addresses by many of the old settlers.

Neighborhood Parties The Woman's Club carries on a series of six parties each winter for grown people who have no other opportunity for social enjoyment. These parties are very gay with refreshments and dancing and are anticipated eagerly by the neighbors who receive the invitations.

Young People's Parties Another series of parties is given for young people of working age who do not belong to any of the social clubs in Hull-House. These parties are very popular. Admission is by card only, and a standard of deportment is set that cannot fail to be of great value to the young guests.

Library Club The circulating library of the club, with its children's department, is well patronized. The library contains about 1,700 volumes, chiefly up-to-date fiction.

Philanthropic Committee An active "Philanthropic Department" raises funds each year for regular contributions to the Juvenile Protective Association, the City Gardens and other objects in which the club is interested. It also provides opportunities for philanthropic work for many of its members.

Woman's Club May Party The first Wednesday in May of each year is known as the Children's May Party, and is one of the happiest occasions of the club. Only members and their children are bidden, and seven or eight hundred are always provided for. An entertainment of songs and magic or some other diversion is followed by the Maypole Dance, which is the feature of the day.

Graduates' Day For several years at the last meeting in June the club has held a reception to those of its sons and daughters who have been graduated from the grade schools, public or parochial, or from the public or private high schools. First, second, and third prizes are offered to those young people who present the best records for attendance and punctuality throughout the school course.

Service Star Club During the war many mothers and wives of soldiers came to Hull-House to ask for help and advice. There gradually developed a little club of these women which met every Thursday evening. There was always singing, the reading of letters written either from the camps at home or from abroad, and each evening at least one letter was written by the club itself and sent to soldiers, preferably those in hospitals. Instruction was given from time to time as to the method of securing allowances and other such matters, and at least once a month the club invited a speaker to address them.



Friendly Club—Originally Composed of City Gardeners

The People's Friendly Club This club, once known as The Friendly Gardeners, was organized twenty years ago from the group which first attempted the cultivation of vacant lots in Chicago. It is unique in being a family club. The dues of five cents per month admit father, mother and all the children to the semi-monthly meetings of the club. The attendance is always large and the membership includes twelve nationalities. In this connection it is interesting to note that absolute harmony prevails and that the members live up to their name, The Friendly Club. A flourishing chorus is an attractive feature of every meeting, and games, dancing and refreshments with an occasional program of a more serious nature fill the evenings. For twelve years on New Year's Eve, by the assistance of generous friends, the club has enjoyed a turkey dinner in the Coffee-House. Speeches, songs, and the presentation of simple gifts follow the dinner, which for the genuine pleasure it brings to a group whose lives are very hard, stands out conspicuously among the Christmas festivities at Hull-House.

Italian Committee and Circolo The activities of this committee are not very sharply defined. It includes in its membership, the director of the Circolo Italiano (an Italian club for dancing and social enjoyment), the Italians resident in the House, and other residents who speak Italian and have Italian sympathies. Its members are expected to be interested to render any reasonable service to Italian neighbors. The Circolo meets weekly. It has given several "benefit" performances during the last year. The proceeds of a play were devoted to the Boys' Club Camp at Waukegan; of a ball to the Italian Red Cross. The Circolo gives annually a Masked Ball in the Carnival Season, which is one of the most picturesque and characteristic Hull-House episodes. Miss Starr and Mrs. Di Giovanni have directed these activities for many years.

The Greek Women's Club This club with a membership of twenty meets regularly one afternoon a week throughout the year.

They had the regular Red Cross course in home nursing and care of the sick; a four weeks' course in citizenship, given by the Woman's City Club; a four weeks' course in color combinations for use in interior decorating and clothes; English lessons for one hour each week; dress-making.

The Italian Women's Club This club with a membership of thirty meets regularly once a week. They have had a Red Cross course in Home Nursing; course in citizenship; color talks. This club has run more to recreational activities than has the Greek club. Two women out of it are at present taking children's sewing classes and doing splendid work with them. The women and their children spent three days out in Waukegan this fall after the regular camp had closed.

General activities of both clubs: Both clubs have parties whenever any occasion arises which can be construed as having a party significance. Both clubs went out to Waukegan for the day this last spring, this being the first time they have come together.

There is often a difficulty in securing new members for these clubs owing to the reluctance of the women to leave their homes even for two hours in the afternoon. This can only be obviated by securing the permission of the man of the family, which is not always possible.

Red Cross Chapter During the period of the war a Red Cross Chapter was established at Hull House, with various groups of Greek women, Italian women, the Young Women's Clubs and others. The work was knitting and the making of hospital supplies. Miss Caroline Preston, in charge of the chapter, devoted all her time to its activities.



Millinery Class at End of Kitchen

Under the direction of the Red Cross, a series of classes have been held in home nursing service.

Under the Department of Food Conservation, there were many lectures and demonstrations in the use of substitute foods, the lessening of waste, and similar topics. During the summer of 1918, the Food Conservation Committee of the City of Chicago gave weekly open air demonstrations in cooking from their portable kitchen, moved into the Hull-House court on Halsted Street.

The Registration Service of the Nineteenth Ward in the Women's Division of the State Council of National Defense was stationed at Hull-House.

DOMESTIC ARTS

From the classes in domestic arts held at Hull-House a most successful school in sewing and dressmaking has been established, averaging more than two hundred pupils each year. The annual exhibitions in the spring show most creditable results in white wear, in summer gowns and suits; occasionally an entire trousseau has been made in the school.

Hull-House Trade School The Hull-House Trade School, which was maintained for five years through the generosity of Mrs. George Isham, was designed to meet the need of the young girls in the neighborhood who constantly came to Hull-House asking for help in finding work, but who were so untrained that it was impossible to place them in any occupations that offered proper conditions of work and remuneration.

At the end of five years it was found possible to remove the pupils in the trade school with the senior teacher into one of the public schools on the west side. It became the nucleus for a very successful trade school for children below the high school requirements.

Advanced Dressmaking Classes in dressmaking for adults are held both afternoons and evenings under the direction of Miss Weinheimer. The former are largely attended by the mothers of families, who are anxious for instruction in making clothes for their children as well as themselves. Several individuals who have come year after year have attained a trade proficiency.

Domestic Arts There are twelve sewing classes meeting Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, four cooking classes, and two housekeeping classes. Just before Christmas time the sewing classes are very much occupied with gifts for the family, and they take special pains with simple presents for their mothers and for the little sisters and brothers or the babies in the family. After the holidays their time is largely given to making articles for themselves, chiefly underwear, aprons, dresses and blouses of various kinds, but, while most of the sewing product is useful and wearable, an effort is made also to give some idea of harmony in color and simplicity of design.

The instructors are all volunteers although the cutting is done by a professional. Two hundred and fifty children are enrolled.

Cooking Classes There are four afternoon cooking classes with a full attendance of twelve each. The teachers come from various schools of domestic science. The menus are practical and are designed for use in the children's homes. Evening cooking classes are arranged for during the winter, which are designed for adult members engaged in daily housekeeping.



In a Cooking Class



Children in Hull-House Court

CHILDREN'S CLUBS

After school hours each day all the available rooms at Hull-House are occupied by children's clubs and classes, sixty-four in number, with an average weekly attendance of more than eight hundred children.

Because of the parents' desire for useful occupation, the sewing, cooking and housekeeping classes outnumber the others, and the underlying purpose of the directors is to foster a social and educational atmosphere in the different groups. The children in the domestic science classes are encouraged to join the classes in the studio, gymnasium or play clubs, and are gathered together from time to time to practice singing.

From the different groups of sewing classes, children are chosen in rotation to prepare under special directors simple impromptu plays, charades, and pantomimes done without costumes or properties to mar the free and spontaneous character of the performance.

These little plays, or "parties" as the children call them to distinguish them from the more finished children's plays produced in the theater, are given each time by a different group for the entertainment of the other classes meeting on that particular day. They give the children an opportunity for simple and unconstrained dramatic expression, breaking down the barriers between small and often over-serious individual groups, and encourage social feeling among the children. They foster a desire to contribute to one another's pleasure and entertainment.

Play Clubs Every day after school there is a play club to which any child is welcome without formal registration or club membership. These play clubs

serve as a sort of indoor neighborhood playground during the inclement winter months, and any child may come in from the streets and take part in these organized games and play on any afternoon.

These play clubs were originally organized for the younger sisters and brothers of the "Little Mothers" who, burdened with their small charges, could not come to the clubs and classes save for the friendly aid of these clubs, which release them for a time from their responsibilities.

The leadership for these clubs is largely furnished by students from the Recreational Training School of Chicago, as is also the teaching in hand-work.

Hand-work Classes There are three classes in handwork for children, one composed of girls and two of boys, the former having met for three years, the latter for two. Each class meets once a week and is occupied in making toys,

doll's furniture, baskets, bread boards, shine boxes and similar articles.

Afternoon Classes in Folk Dancing There are three of these classes, one for older girls, who combine games and dramatics with the dancing to which they are greatly devoted. There are also two classes composed of both girls and boys.

Each class meets once a week and are very eager for the stories and historic background which inheres in all carefully taught folk-dancing. These classes are also conducted by the students in the Recreational Training School of Chicago, which has its headquarters at Hull-House.

Baby Folk Dancing There is also a so-called "baby class" of fifty children whose ages range from five to eight. The dances taught are in the shape of

games, but many of them are played with correct dancing steps. The class is in charge of Miss Nancrede and the children graduate into the more advanced classes, three of which are held on Saturday afternoon.

Kindergarten A kindergarten was one of the first organized activities at Hull-House and was sustained for many years in the Hull-House nursery. When the Mary Crane Building was erected next door, the Hull-House kindergarten was discontinued. It was happily reopened by Miss Edith Blair in its old quarters in the Smith Building, a few years later, who conducted it for seven years. The children are from the immediate neighborhood and are largely of Greek and Italian parentage.

Street Games Several experiments in street games have been made. There was a very successful one in the summer of 1920. Miss Southall, assisted by several of the other residents organized games two evenings a week on three of the short streets nearest to Hull-House. About three hundred children came regularly and a very large number intermittently. A fine community spirit was gradually developed. Mothers and fathers sitting on the steps of their houses became quite as interested as the children whom they were watching.

Children's Library In addition to a small library of children's books a station for the use of children is opened once day from the public library, and great pains is taken to familiarize the children with the methods of using the lists. About three hundred books are regularly taken out.

Children's Clinic Every Tuesday and Wednesday evening Dr. Britton holds a health clinic for the children who are members of the Hull-House clubs and classes. The children are weighed and measured and given a thorough examination. When necessary they are recommended to the Michael-Reece



Kindersymphonie—Hull-House Dining Room

Dispensary, where a resident connects them with a doctor. Several heart cases, many tonsil cases and other minor troubles have been taken care of in this way.

Children are given tooth brushes and paste when they are examined, if patient's teeth show they have not been using these. The children are shown charts listing health requirements, etc. They are quite interested and are co-operating splendidly, as are also many parents.

BOYS' CLUB

The Hull-House Boys' Club enrolls over a thousand boys each year, and occupies its own building, equipped with bowling-alleys, pool room, games room, band room, library and study room, class rooms, club rooms, and shops for technical instruction. The house also contains several bedrooms, which have been assigned to residents and workers in charge of the club.

The club is open during the afternoon for school boys, and in the evening for working boys.

As far as possible the activities of the Boys' Club are planned to meet the varying needs of the members in the most helpful and practical manner. In the early years of the war the club was almost emptied of its older members. One club of young Italians, numbering twenty-three, volunteered to a man, although two were rejected for physical disability. A large reception was held one Sunday afternoon in the late spring of 1919, at which their old friends gave them an enthusiastic welcome home.

Library The library room is in the front of the third floor, and is furnished with over fifteen hundred volumes. Miss Benedict, the librarian, is in close touch with the boys and soon learns where their interest in reading lies, and from time to time adds the more attractive reading. Books may be taken home after signing a pledge that they will be returned in two weeks.



Hull-House Boys' Band

Hull-House Boys' Band The boys' band was organized when the club moved into its new building in the spring of 1907. The boys made a good beginning, and under the leadership of Mr. Sylvester, the band developed into an organization of eighty pieces. During the war different military bands drew from the boys' band, later Mr. Sylvester took the remaining fifteen members as the nucleus for his 149th Field Artillery Band, serving in France and then in Coblenz. Mr. Sylvester has recently organized an entirely new band of boys ranging in age from 10 to 14 years, all equipped with new instruments and much spirit. It numbers sixty-two pieces and meets for instruction Friday and Saturday afternoons, and for band practice Saturday nights.

Pool and Bowling Tournaments During the fall months, before athletics get into full swing, and during the early spring months, after the basket-ball tournaments are over, the boys and young men take advantage of the pool tournaments. Suitable prizes are offered—for the boys a prize of two weeks at the boys' camp.

The bowling is more active and holds its own throughout the winter. The young men's clubs and the mixed clubs hold an inter-club tournament to determine the championship of all the clubs. The regular bowling teams hold weekly competitions. One hour a week is set aside for the younger boys' tournament; the prize awarded to the winner is a vacation of two weeks at the boys' camp.

Boy Scouts A branch of this organization was started in the Boys' Club in 1911. The club owns a full supply of suits, and the boys at present are carrying on a very creditable work under the direction of Scoutmaster Stevens. In 1912 five of the troop competed in the National Red Cross Tournament, in Washington, D. C., and won the championship, with a presentation of medals and trophy. On another occasion the troop earned enough money to take them to the scout camp at Whitehall, Michigan, where they received a thorough two weeks' course in scouting. When the funds are low the scouts enjoy a week-end at the Chicago Scouts' Camp Grounds on the Desplaines River. At the present time the scout troop numbers about forty boys.

Educational Activities

The **Printing Class** is composed of a group of eighth grade boys who, under a director, gather news items of the different club and class activities both in the House and the Boys' Club, setting the type, reading the proof, when the whole is published once a month in the boys' paper, "Hull-House Boys' Record."

On the theory that all boys like to whittle, a **Whittling Club** was organized of boys who were not interested in the activities which required more concentration. They began with very simple model aeroplanes, propelled with rubber bands, and then worked into the more difficult work of model ships. The ships chosen would be one from the fleet of Columbus, Nansen's "Fram," Peary's ship, and the ship which carried Shackleton, and as they worked something of the story of the discoveries was told them.

The **Cobbling Class** has long been in existence. The boys gather about an experienced, practical shoe-maker, mending their own shoes and the shoes of any member of their family which they wish to bring. Instruction is free, but the boys pay for the small amount of leather used.

The **Camera Club** is in charge of an expert photographer who leads the boys through all the intricacies of a camera by means of blackboard drawings; explains the lighting, the rapid and slow shutter, good and bad lens, and so on. When the director thinks they have understood the theory, then the practical work of taking pictures, developing and printing follow. The boys pay for the material used.

The **Chess Club** is composed of eighth grade and high school boys. The revival of chess during the war has stirred all classes to a new interest in the game. To relieve the intensity for young boys their evening closes with a less intensive game of checkers, or a light lunch, or a visit to a movie.



In the Boys' Cobbling Class



Bowling Match—Hull-House Gymnasium

The **Explosion Club** was so named by a slight but unexpected explosion in chemistry. The boys are all sixth and seventh grade boys who meet once a week for a story, or a stereopticon talk on birds or animals, a visit to a pie factory or a newspaper plant, a "hike" on Saturday.

In the four classes for **Woodwork** the boys usually have some definite thing which they wish to make; if the director thinks the boy can accomplish the task he is permitted to try it. Sister's doll needs a table and chairs; mother needs a bread board, or a stand for her plants, or the boy thinks she ought to have a medicine rack, or the boy must have a shoe-shining box. They are busy and interested and pleased with the thing they make.

Savings Bank A savings bank is conducted in the club for the purpose of receiving deposits from club members who are desirous of saving toward their camp expenses, and a considerable number of the younger boys are in this way enabled to go to camp.

The Boys' Club Council has become part of an inter-club council of all the House clubs in which the boys' club is represented.

Boys' Club Encampment The summer camp has been one of the attractive features of the Boys' Club for the months of July and August. Their first outing was at Camp Good-Will, Evanston, later at Muskegon, and then at Lake Van Auken, Michigan. Owing to the expense of transportation and the increased cost of foodstuffs, the camp has been moved to the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club at Waukegan. By this change the club has the advantage of the special transportation rates, rates on food at wholesale prices, less canned food, and better cooking. Across the ravine and away from the girls' buildings, an attractive, roomy L-shaped barracks has been built in the woods

which accommodates fifty boys at a time. To the east, a quarter of a mile away, is Lake Michigan, and surrounding them on the other three sides the oak woods, alive with never-ending curiosity and interest of bird and insect life. From one to two o'clock each boy may read, write letters, play quiet games, or sleep; the rest of his waking hours are filled with a daily program of hikes, baseball, volley-ball, swimming, etc., and in the evening they take part with the girls in the daily entertainment of games or dancing in Good Fellow Hall and close the day with songs or stories about their own campfire.

HULL-HOUSE GYMNASIUM

Gymnasium instruction with the help of limited apparatus was given from the first years of Hull-House, but was not adequately provided for until 1893, when the present gymnasium was completed. The original building occupied nearly its present site and contained a coffee house, kitchen, and a men's club room, as well as the gymnasium. A stage occupied the south end of the gymnasium, and it was used for audience room, theater, ball room and concert room. For two seasons, Mr. Tomlins conducted a chorus of five hundred members in the gymnasium on Friday evenings.

In 1896 the first basket ball team, consisting of seven members, was formed. The members were: Albert Claussen (deceased), Captain, James Murphy, John McManus, Michael O'Connell, Edward Hall, John Riley, Ed Patera, Frank McLaughlin, Bert Peary and Thomas Burnett.

During the summer of 1900 the building was moved, enlarged, remodeled, and equipped with new showers, a new locker room, running-track, and an apparatus room. Since 1900 it has been used exclusively as a gymnasium.

Men's and Boys' Classes All members are given a physical examination before entering classes. Classes for men and boys are divided as follows: Junior Boys, 10-12 years and 12-15 years; News Boys, 12-15 years; Working and High School Boys, 15-18 years. All men over 18 years are arranged in groups of thirty. The gymnasium is in use from 8:30 a. m. until 10 p. m. seven days a week. Wednesday evening and Saturday evening are set aside for practice and contest games.

Athletic Contests Monthly athletic contests are held, in addition to the inter-class and inter-club league, in basket-ball, track, volley-ball and indoor baseball to determine the championship of the gymnasium.

Hull-House athletes have, during the last few years, made a very good showing in the local athletic world. The basket-ball teams have won several city championships and inter-settlement championships, and have gathered in numerous trophies, cups, pennants and medals. The track athletes have carried off several honors for long distance runs and marathons, as well as for sprinting and running events.

In 1920 the basket-ball teams won three championships.

In the months of January, February and March of 1921, the Hull-House basket-ball teams played 95 games with outside teams and won one championship.

During the month of February, the record month for 1921, the gymnasium had over 3,000 attendance.

The wrestling team, composed principally of Greek-Olympic club members, have taken the highest honors in amateur wrestling in America, Spiros



A Group of Greek Wrestlers—Hull-House Gymnasium

Vorres in 1915 winning the national lightweight championship at the San Francisco Exposition. Several other members of the club have won city and state championships. In 1920 a member of this club was sent with the Olympic wrestling team to Belgium. In the same year another member won the 125-lb. wrestling championship of the National Amateur Athletic Union. In 1921 members of this club won the 125-lb. and the 135-lb. wrestling championship of the International Gymnastic Union.

Other Classes During the day the gymnasium is occupied by students of the School of Civics and Philanthropy, who meet there for gymnasium training and practice in games. After 4 o'clock school children's classes are held. When not otherwise used, professional acrobats use the gymnasium for practice.

Shower Baths The gymnasium has fifteen showers, and these are kept constantly in use by the members and by men of the neighborhood. During fall, winter and spring, the shower baths are open on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, all day Saturday, and on Sunday mornings. In summer the baths are open every day from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. During the year over six thousand paid showers are taken, and over twelve thousand baths by members.

HULL HOUSE THEATER

A method of education which has been gradually used more and more at Hull-House is that of dramatics. The first dramas at Hull-House were produced by groups of young people in the gymnasium. Their success and educational value seemed to justify the erection of a well-equipped theater.

Gradually the Hull-House Theater has made a place for itself in the life of Chicago. A large number of children come regularly to the plays given by the children, and still another group may be counted upon for any performance presented by the Hull-House Players. An excellent system of electric lighting has been placed upon the stage, which was presented by the Hull-House Players, as was the asbestos curtain. A scene shifter and an assistant are employed for each performance.

Hull-House Players Since the last issue of the Year Book the Hull-House Players have producer 26 new plays and have repeated from time to time many of their former successes, as the public has demanded. In October, 1920, the twentieth anniversary of the organization was delightfully celebrated. A reception by the residents of Hull-House, preceded by a short play in the theatre was attended by more than 100 persons who had been staunch friends and supporters of the group since its inception. As many of the original company as could be reached were guests also, and the occasion marked a renewal of effort on the part of each member of the company to hold the place they have made for themselves as pioneers of the "Little Theatre" movement in America. The players have been under the continuous direction of Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham. There were many reminiscences of the wonderful trip abroad made by the Hull-House Players in 1913, which was financed with money earned by giving plays during 1912 and 1913.

Notable among the productions since 1916 are the following:

"Milestones," Arnold Bennett;

"The Eldest Son," Galsworthy;

"The Fountain," George Calderon;

"The Lost Leader," Lennox Robinson (by the courtesy of William Harris, Jr., of New York);

"Hindle Wakes," Stanley Houghton;



View of Hull-House Theater—Mural Decorations—Tolstoy and Lincoln

"Somewhere a Voice" and "A War Committee," Edward Knoblock (first time in America); and short plays by Jeannette Marks, Mary Carolyn Davis, Gilbert Cannan, Seumas McManus, Rutherford Mayne and others.

The active members of the company at present are as follows: Mary Swan Graham, Debrah McGrath Sullivan, Betty Marsh, Sylvia Campbell, Anne Sachse, Bessie Beyer Bailey, Stuart Bailey, Harold Holston Wright, Edward Sullivan, John J. Hennessy, Frank Keogh, Eric Hjorth, and Delbert Gegenheimer. Others playing occasionally are: Maurice J. Cooney, Joseph Marsolais, Helen Goodspeed, Anthony vonWening, A. E. Rubenstein, Ruth T. Parker, Eve M. Kohl, and William Sullivan. Olivia Taft, a faithful, long-time member of the company has been in Peking, China, during 1920-21, but is returning to join next season.

Junior Dramatics One of the most successful educational features in the House is the Department of Junior Dramatics. The plays for little children are written by two artist residents, who also prepare the stage settings and costumes, which are often unique and beautiful. Young people from fifteen years on give Shakespeare and other classic plays. Very charming performances of such plays as "The Piper" and "Prunella" have recently been given.

It has been a uniform experience at Hull-House that training in dramatics has a high educational value, not only in making the children more expressive, but in giving them decision and freedom in the use of English, which in the case of many of the children is not their native tongue. The plays are in the nature of a school exhibition, and are in no sense a violation of the child labor law. An effort is made to distribute the training among as many children as possible, and care is also taken that the rehearsals may not interfere with the health or school work of the performers. The result of this sort of training is an exact reversal of the exploitation which the child labor law was designed to prevent.

One year the experiment was tried of giving a play every Saturday afternoon, to which audience of children were admitted for five cents. Seven little children's plays were given in succession, fifty-five different children taking part who were between five and fourteen years of age. An effort was thus made to protect any one child from too much effort.



Puss-in-Boots Deceiving the Rabbits



Alice in Wonderland

Marionette Club

The Marionettes number twenty-four, most of whom have been members of the same club for fourteen years, during which time they have had weekly rehearsals. The young people are from nineteen to twenty-two years old, and play with great ease. They are very fond of Shakespeare. They gave a very successful outdoor performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club in Waukegan. This year they gave "Taming of the Shrew," adding it to their repertoire of "As You Like It," "The Rivals," "The Romances of Rostand," "Arms and the Man," "The Bourgeois Gentilhomme," "The Clod," "The Burglar That Failed," "Twelfth Night," "A Night In An Inn," "The Land of Heart's Desire," and other plays.

Mignonette Club

There are forty-five members in the Mignonette Club, which has been meeting for ten years at Hull-House. It is a social and dramatic organization, and the boys and girls, who are from fourteen to seventeen years old, besides one rehearsal a week, meet for dancing on Saturday afternoon, and for free play in the gymnasium on Sunday evening. The club has a long, successful record to its credit; containing such titles as "Alice in Wonderland," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Blue Bird," "Twelfth Night," "The Sad Shepherd," and others.

Pirouettes

The Pirouette Club is four years old, and is made up of fifty children from eight to ten years of age, who, like the Mignonettes, meet for one hour a week for dancing and also rehearse once a week. Among their plays have been: "Hansel and Gretel," "The Princess and the Pixies," "Conrad the Gooseherd."

Merry-Go-Rounds The youngest Hull-House dramatic group call themselves the Merry-Go-Rounds. They are from twelve to fourteen years old, and like the two older groups they are social as well as dramatic. Among the plays which they have given are "The Wizard of Oz," "The Trolls Holiday," and "Robin Hood."

The Hull-House Theater is also rented for many evenings during the year to dramatic clubs identified with other settlements and social organizations, significant of the increase of amateur companies.

Foreign Plays Another use of the theater lies in the opportunity it affords to the foreigners of the vicinity to present plays in their native tongues and to reveal to some extent life as it has presented itself to their own countrymen.

In the immediate vicinity of Hull-House is a large colony of Greeks, who often feel that their history and background are completely ignored by the Americans in Chicago and therefore welcome an opportunity to present Greek plays in the ancient text. Two of these plays were carefully staged by Miss Barrows, when several years ago the "Ajax" of Sophocles was a genuine triumph for the Greek colony.

Foreign Dramatic Groups

Among the foreign groups which stage dramatic performances in the Hull-House theater are the Abruzzi Dramatic Club, Astir Club, Carlton Players, Cicero Young Men's Club, De Leon Mexican Troupe, Hebrew Dramatic League, International Co-operative House, Irish Students' League, Italian Socialist Branch, Free State of Art Society, Liberty Dramatic Club, Lithuanian Dramatic Chorus, Mourad Armenian Dramatic Association, Nietro Mexican Troupe, Reformed Hunchagist Armenian Society, Roderiguez Dramatic Troupe, Roma Liberty Club, Sophocles Dramatic Club, Ugend Dramatic Club, Vappas Theatrical Troupe, Vittoria Alfieri Club.

The plays and sketches given by these companies are very different in type—one act, three act, comedy, tragedy, ancient, modern. Some are chosen from the workers of well-known dramatists. Some are the original productions of members of the casts. Most of them are given in foreign languages, and draw their corresponding nationalistic audiences. Any small financial proceeds which may result are usually devoted to the advancement of the organizations themselves. Quite frequently, however, a performance is undertaken as a benefit. An Italian group, for instance, gave a performance in the interest of a wounded soldier. Armenian groups have in this way raised small sums for a church, a hospital, and for the care of children in Cilicia.

Musical Associations A few musical organizations hold occasional rehearsals or concerts at Hull-House. Among them are the International Association of Arts, Burte Singing Society, Bellini Philharmonica Orchestra, Russian Singing Society, Scalzetti's Orchestra, National Operatic Society. Several of the Russian and Lithuanian societies have made particular effort to give expression to the best of music and to their own best local musicians.

DANCING CLASSES

Dancing classes have been maintained at Hull-House from the earliest days. They are held in Bowen Hall, where the class membership is limited to one hundred and fifty, and the rules of conventional society are enforced. The instruction received at the dancing classes has set the standard for the various parties and balls given at Hull-House. The new dances of the last few years are taught in our classes, believing as we do that it is the manner of dancing them that has been bad and that they can be largely controlled through this means.

Each year the dancing classes close with a cotillion, and on these occasions the hall is gaily decorated and favors are provided for the various figures. The residents of Hull-House are increasingly convinced of the value of dancing as a recreative pleasure to young people engaged in the monotonous work of modern industry, too often entirely sedentary or of a character that calls upon the use of only a few muscles. The well-regulated dancing party not only offers a substitute to the public dance halls, but is obviously a wholesome exercise and affords an outlet for the natural high spirits of youth which have been repressed through the long day.

Girls' Night In addition to the regular dancing classes an attempt was made last year to interest the girl who will not join any organized group implying responsibility. During the winter Bowen Hall was filled one night a week with these girls. In the spring the girls gave a simple but very effective spring festival and in the fall most of them entered the organized clubs, part of them forming a club of their own. A few of them who still preferred the more loosely organized activity were joined by others who have devoted the entire winter to a course in aesthetic dancing, in which they are greatly interested.

Open Dance Since October, 1919, a dance has been held every Friday evening in Bowen Hall, open to anyone who paid—fifteen cents for the men, ten cents for the girls. Not more than two hundred are admitted, after which the doors are closed. The average attendance has been 154, 85 boys and 69 girls. Situations occasionally occur which call for the utmost adroitness, but on the whole the best of order and of decency have been maintained. It seems essential to the success of the enterprise that the same person should be in charge of every dance to insure as little change as possible in policy, and at the same time extend personal acquaintance among the patrons.

Fun Evening An attempt to tide over that period when the children finish the eighth grade and first go to work. Rough games, demanding great activity, are played. The boys and girls approach one another in a wholesome attitude, and the whole spirit is very fine.

Rhythms Miss Pearce, a teacher of the Olyek-Bentley Motor-Mental Rythms, holds a class every Thursday afternoon for thirty children. By means of fundamental exercises, based on relaxation, the body is freed from tension of all kinds and later with this muscular freedom and control the children are able to definitely respond to the music, carrying the actual pitch of the melody and the mood of the composition. A second class of older children come later in the afternoon and in the evening a group of working girls. In addition, Miss Pearce instructs the children in the Montessori School. The effect of the training registers in the dramatic and dancing classes as well as in the music school.

SOCIAL CLUBS

The Hull-House evening social clubs are self-governing groups of young people who organize and meet under the direction of leaders secured by the Social Clubs Committee.

Eighteen organizations known as evening social clubs are meeting at present, eight of these clubs are composed of both boys and girls, ten composed entirely of girls.

Various nationalities are represented. The prevailing nationalities of the neighborhood—Italian, Greek and Jewish—are naturally reflected in largest numbers. However, the Polish, Ruthenian, Russian, Irish, Scotch, Mexican and American are also represented. Many young people attend the Young People's Parties, the regular dancing parties given by the Woman's Club, where recreation is provided for those young people who apply to "join a club," and yet have not the preliminary acquaintance with members of organized clubs.

In age groups, the clubs have been classified as junior, or those composed of members in age from fourteen to seventeen, of which there are at present five, and senior, those seventeen years and over. It was found that interest and spirit at inter-club parties was stimulated by a division which made possible entertainment suited to one general age. Regulation regarding the lateness of meetings and parties is more readily made upon this basis. The committee on renting rooms makes this division a basis for variation in rents.

For the last two years Hull-House has been represented in the Chicago Federation of Girls' Clubs.

Hull-House Clubs' Monthly Council This council was started in April, 1920. It is not compulsory, but all of the social clubs save two, the Boys' Club and others maintain their regular representatives. The council debates upon and decides the club policies. General parties for which each club is taxed are given in Bowen Hall, the committee being held responsible for the general behavior, as well as for the finances. The council reports the development of a strong group solidarity.



View of Hull-House "Lecture Hall"—Used for Social Clubs

Hull-House Clubs' Monthly Directors' Meetings Meetings of the club directors are held once a month for discussion of matters with which the directors are dealing. These meetings are occasionally addressed by outside speakers.

Penny Savings System A penny savings system in charge of a club committee is open two evenings a week for the use of the club members.

Special activities and purposes by which the various Hull-House clubs acquire their name of "social" appear in the following descriptions.

Ida Wright Club This club, which originated in a class in the Grace Episcopal Church, was organized twenty-six years ago. The young women are largely of Bohemian, Polish and Lithuanian parentage. The club arranges a yearly program with many interesting addresses and has a definite activity for every month. It has had the same director for twenty-five years and recently held a very impressive anniversary of its quarter of century existence.

Silver Sword Club Was organized eight years ago by young women of Russian ancestry; it holds to an average attendance of twenty members. They have given a play almost every year, arrange for week-end vacations at Waukegan and have followed a course of reading through several years.

Allegro Club The Allegro Club has been meeting for four years. It is composed of Italian boys and girls, all of whom are about twenty-years old. They meet solely for a good time and enjoy playing games. At the end of each evening's meeting they are all agreed they have never before had as much fun as on that particular evening. They give several parties during the course of the year; one an old-fashioned barn dance, when they all come attired as farmers and milk-maids and spend the evening doing country dances.

Mutual Club This group of boys and girls have been together since they were in grammar school. They came three years ago to form a club, although the boys were old members of the Boys' Club. They are fond of athletics, many of the boys having won medals for exceptional ability along one line or another. The club has enjoyed several week-ends at the Bowen Country Club, where they have managed the cooking, cleaning, and general fun in a splendidly co-operative manner.

Ukulele Club These girls play the ukulele. They became interested during the time of the war, when community singing was in vogue, and they could accompany their songs with the "uke." When the Patriotic Service League was incorporated into the Community Service of Chicago, the latter organization offered to send an instructor to teach the girls to play, it being their policy to supplement the program of any group which had formerly belonged to the Patriotic Service League. When the men were returning from the war, a young boy came into the House one night to ask concerning ukulele instruction. This was the only group of the kind in the House, and we were a bit at a loss to know how one boy would fit into a group of girls, even if they would admit him as a member. Their response was instantaneous. They received this boy, who had one leg, walked on crutches, and was encased in a steel jacket with the same spirit in which they would have admitted one of their own brothers.

Book and Needle Club This club was organized this year. The girls are all receiving scholarships from the Vocational Bureau, and their director, who is a resident of the House, is also the person who is working with them at the Bureau. They are Russian in nationality; have taken well to organization,

and have a great deal of fun doing dainty needle work, and reading such things as "Daddy Long-Legs," over which they laugh heartily.

Majestic Club This club is an outgrowth of our fun evening group of three years ago. They have been organized as a club for two years. There are German, Italian and Irish boys and girls in the club. They wish to do nothing serious, but greatly enjoy dancing, playing games, and singing.

Ace of Clubs This group of boys and girls were organized four years ago. During this time they have attained a more considerable degree of self-government than any mixed group in the House organized for this length of time. They have twenty members, all of whom are present at every meeting, and intensely on the alert for things which will better the club. They display club stationery and club pennants with a great deal of fervor, and, when they go out to Waukegan they are so arrayed with club paraphernalia that they remind one of a college athletic team starting out for victory.

Nyoda Club These girls originally belonged to a Camp Fire Group, and it was in this connection that they selected their name. When they changed from a Camp Fire organization they decided to become a discussion club, and have, for the past four years, enjoyed discussions within their club, listened to speakers, studied plays, and given two short plays for their own amusement. They are Russian in nationality, and have all had two years' high school education, during which time they took a business course, so that they are now all stenographers. They made enough money, through club activities this past year, to rent a cottage in Michigan for two weeks, where they spent their vacations together. They plan to do the same thing this year.

Microcosmos Club Many of the members of this club are the brothers and sisters of our former Young Italian Club. They have been meeting for three years and have had good fun giving plays, hiking, and doing purely recreational activities. This group is typically Italian. The interests of their families are in the immediate neighborhood, such as cheese importing, banks, etc. The average age of the boys and girls in this group is twenty-four; one of the older groups. They did not come to the House until they were an adult group; moving into the neighborhood for business purposes.

Aim Well Club These girls conduct business meetings which can almost compete with a highly organized woman's club versed in parliamentary law. They have done a great deal of folk dancing, have modeled exceptionally good clay bowls, which they have painted and fired, and seem to always be thinking of original and clever things to do. They are eighteen years old and sometimes they sit around an open fire and tell of things as they remember them in their childhood in Russia. It is both an interesting experience for them and the people who listen.

Gloom Dodgers' Club The name is typical of this club. They are always singing. They love out-of-door festivities, such as hiking, picnicing and the like. When the club was started, the girls were in high school. Now they have graduated from a two years' course and are all typists in different industrial plants. They are Russian, and number fourteen members.

Tillicums Club These girls used to belong to a Camp Fire Group, but have been organized as a club for four years. They have done many interesting things, such as taking one of the city gardens one summer and working it co-operatively, then taking home the products to their individual families

as well as cooking their suppers out-of-doors and using their garden products. They have studied current movements and tendencies, have sewed, dyed their materials, and have attained a great degree of self-government.

Jolly Circle It is a new club, started this year. The girls have interesting times. They are fifteen years old, but with their director are quite original. They cook their suppers in the domestic science room about once a month.

Mirabilis Club Italian, meeting for a good time, such as contests in dressing clothespin dolls. They are fond of an open fire where they have roasted apples and frankfurters, imagining they are around a campfire in the country. country.

Unique Players This is a group which devotes its time to giving plays. They have given several groups of farces and dramas, and have done them well. They have been meeting one year and are twenty years of age. Their players number twelve.

Amateur Ramblers The Amateur Ramblers became a club one year ago. Before that time they belonged to the girl's evening group. They are at present busily occupied in making things for their "hope chests." When a visitor enters their room, towels and all kinds of domestic things flutter from their hands to greet you. They are fifteen and sixteen years old, and are full of life, enthusiasm and fun.

DOOR SERVICE

Closely allied with the social organizations of the House is the reception of the many people at the front door. During the day this office, long in



Reception Room—Hull-House

charge of Miss Grace Murphy, is performed by Miss Mary Sullivan and Miss Mary Kelly. In the evening two residents are in charge, and on Saturdays friends of Hull-House receive those who wish to visit the House. The demands during twenty-four hours are constant and as varied as possible.

Every evening the large reception hall is filled with groups of people in informal social gatherings and with those who are waiting to register for classes. Through the service on the door it is possible to form many neighborhood friendships and affiliations.

COFFEE HOUSE

The Coffee House was opened in 1893 on the basis of a public kitchen, modeled after the New England Kitchen of Boston, for the sale of cooked foods. This, however, has never been popular, although it has been maintained during the twenty-two years, and every noon many orders of soup and coffee and hot meat sandwiches are carried out into the neighboring factories. From the very first year, however, the restaurant aspect of the Coffee House developed rapidly, and has become something of a social center to the neighborhood. Business men from the adjacent factories and school teachers from the nearest public schools use it constantly, as do the social clubs in connection with their party refreshments and banquets. It is also a great convenience to the residents of Hull-House, the directors of clubs, and the teachers of evening classes. The Coffee House has been self-sustaining from the beginning, and of late years has been able to pay an adequate rental to Hull-House.



Hull-House Coffee House Showing Drinking Fountain and Reading Room Beyond

JANE CLUB

The Jane Club, a co-operative boarding club for young women, was established in 1891. The club has been, from the beginning, self-governing, the officers being elected by the members from their own number, and serving six month gratuitously. The two offices of treasurer and steward require a generous sacrifice of leisure time and also demand genius and ability from those holding them. The weekly dues, with an occasional small assessment, have met all current expenses of rent, service, food, and heat. There are various circles within the club for social and intellectual purposes and the atmosphere of the house is one of comradeship rather than of thrift. The Jane Club, fifteen years ago, moved into a house built expressly for its use. This provides bedroom space for thirty members, twenty-four of them



An Entrance to Hull-House Quadrangle Showing Jane Club Beyond



In the Heart of the Garden, Joseph T. Bowen Country Club

single rooms, with a library, a living-room and a dining-room large enough to use for social gatherings. The rent paid by the club to Hull-House serves as part of the endowment fund.

STATION 10 POSTOFFICE

For many years Station 10 of the Chicago Postoffice has been located at Hull-House. It was applied for in the first instance because many foreigners of the vicinity who sent money to their relatives at home through money brokers and unauthorized agents, were often subjected to great loss and hardship. Occasionally \$1,500 in foreign money orders are sent in one day and the average is above \$600 daily. In addition to the full equipment of a sub-station, a parcels post and a postal savings bank have lately been added. Miss McManus and Miss Winifred McManus are in charge.

JOSEPH T. BOWEN COUNTRY CLUB

In March, 1912, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, long a trustee of Hull-House, presented to Hull-House Association, seventy-two acres of land on a ridge overlooking Lake Michigan north of Waukegan, as a memorial to her husband.

The seventy-two acres of land situated along the Sheridan Road consist of wooded knolls and contain a transverse ravine of much beauty. On the forty acres south is an old homestead with its orchard, garden and open fields; to the east is a high point of land lying between two ravines, wooded with white birch trees and overlooking the lake. Mrs. Bowen has endowed the club so that the services of a trained gardener may always be had and its taxes and repairs assured.

The club is thirty-five miles from Chicago, accessible on the Northwestern road, by a combination of trolleys and also by boat. Through the courtesy of the Northwestern road the children are given free transportation.

An existing farm house affords rooms for a caretaker and a dozen guests, is heated by a furnace and thus made available for winter use.

Other buildings have been erected for a summer colony. The central one, called the Commons, contains an ample kitchen and a dining room open-



In the Ravine at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club

ing upon a broad screened piazza, and the space upstairs occupied by fourteen beds. A cottage housing thirty girls was erected as a memorial to Orrea W. Lansing by her son and daughter, and another very attractive cottage was built and designed for the use of the children of the Hull-House Music School. A house given by Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, plastered and fitted for winter use, cares for thirty people. The original garden has been enlarged for vegetable and flower beds. A half acre of small fruits makes a generous return, and a circular swimming-pool, surrounded with shrubs and vines, adds greatly to the charm of the place as well as to the pleasure of the children.

The farm house is used by week-end parties throughout the year; the Rosenwald cottage is almost continuously open from May 1st to November 1st, it is occupied by the kindergarten, by the Montessori School, by convalescents, by mothers with little children who have been ordered into the country and by many other groups.

For several years the Woman's Trade Union League has held its annual conference at the Bowen Country Club defraying its own expenses of

board and lodging. In June, 1921, the Board meeting of the National Woman's Trade Union League was held there, as was later the annual meeting of the National Federation of Settlements, called in connection with the Conference of Social Workers in Milwaukee.

During the vacation months of July and August, all the houses are completely filled with working-women in the farmhouse, mothers with little children in the Rosenwald cottage, and school-girls in the three remaining cottages, and fifty boys with two directors occupying a "camp" made from two portable hospitals connected with a recreation room and the apparatus for open showers. The camp is situated on a knoll near the lake and across the ravine from the other buildings.

The occupants of all the houses meet in the Commons for meals, the little children with small tables and special food on the piazza and the dining-room filled with the others. The tables are served by young waitresses, who vie with each other in arranging the flowers and in serving properly. The meals are social gatherings for young and old, and after supper each evening there are games on the piazza and the lawn, in which the mothers are as eager to join as the children.

The educational and recreational activities of the children are in charge of Miss Thora Lund with a group of six volunteers, largely college girls. A bulletin board posted each morning on one of the trees, contains the day's program—games and basket ball contests, swimming and tramping for the mornings, after the noon-day meal, lessons at the rough tables under the trees in some handcraft, such as basket-weaving, photography of grasses and leaves, sewing or sketching, followed by a hayrack ride and supper on the beach. The children utilize their winter training to give musicals and outdoor theatricals to each other, improvising with much pleasure a fairy tale requiring a glen or a dryad tree.

A trained nurse who lives in the little hospital cottage erected, holds daily clinics for aching teeth and cut fingers, and supervises the special feeding for the babies.

Goodfellow Hall is connected by covered pergola to the Commons, making it possible to plan evening entertainments, irrespective of weather.

The Bowen Country Club is constantly used by various Hull-House organizations for week-end parties, by the Boys' Sketching Class, the Italian Circolo, the Junior Dramatic Clubs, etc. The club is also utilized all summer for day picnics.





On the Beach

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are in charge of the place the year round, and Mr. Chamberlain's care of the garden and grounds adds much to the success.

During the war summer of 1917, three of the residents lived in the farm house during the entire season, working in the gardens and producing a large crop of vegetables. During that summer and the succeeding one the twenty-five members of the Hull-House Boys' Club produced a bumper crop of potatoes.

DAY NURSERY

Day Nursery The humanitarian activities of Hull-House grew naturally as an attempt was made to respond to the simple needs of the neighborhood. On this basis a day nursery was opened in the spring of 1891, first in a small cottage on Ewing Street and later in a building called the Children's House, which was built with special reference to the need of the Day Nursery and Kindergarten. In 1908 the Hull-House Day Nursery was merged into the one maintained by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society in a large and commodious new building erected by the family of Mr. R. T. Crane on a lot on Gilpin Place, directly west of the Jane Club.

Mary Crane Nursery This enterprise, which is conducted by the United Charities of Chicago, is perhaps one of the most interesting charitable undertakings in the city. The building accommodates one hundred children segregated in separate floors, so as to avoid the disadvantage of caring for so large a number together, and provision is made for a laundry, a sewing-room, and a domestic science equipment, where the most untutored and bewildered mothers receive rudimentary instruction in the methods of American housekeeping. There is also a playroom for school children whose mothers do not reach home until long after school closes. A baby dispensary, where the care of children is taught and sick babies are cared for, is maintained throughout the year.

Roof Schools An open air school for delicate children was opened in November, 1909, upon the roof of the Mary Crane Nursery, under the auspices of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund. The roof is equipped with a school room, in charge of a public school teacher, with open tents for sleeping. It was removed in the early spring of 1920 to the neighboring Dante School. The children returned every week to the nursery for their nutrition classes and gradually the plan was evolved for a general health center at the Mary Crane.

Health Center In addition to the dental clinic which is maintained by the city at the Mary Crane Nursery, the general medicine clinic and the Infant Welfare Station where mothers receive instruction as to the feeding and care of well babies, there is a class of undernourished children of school age and a course for girls consisting of a series of lectures given by the Red Cross and supplemented by practical training in the care of children, cooking, bed-making and home nursing. The Infant Welfare Station is soon to be extended to give prenatal care to mothers and to care for children up to six years or school age. The Visiting Nurses follow up the work of the clinics by visits to the homes. It is hoped that by co-ordinating these various activities, having them under one roof, and by a system of record-keeping open to all the agencies interested, a veritable health center will be formed.

**Montessori
School**

The Hull House School was established four years ago by Mrs. Caroline Foulke Urie and Mrs. Olive Hunter Bliss, both of whom had studied under Dr. Montessori at Rome. The school is practically a duplicate of Dr. Montessori's own first school, for the children who are from two to eight years of age spend all day in it. The quarters, including its own kitchen and dormitory, are on the top floor of the Boys' Club building with a playground on the roof of Bowen Hall next to the gardens cultivated by the pupils of the Fresh Air School. The Montessori children lead happy industrious lives busying themselves with the educational material each selects from the open cupboard according to his individual wishes. These definite objects are designed to give a thorough sensory training, resulting in a remarkable independence and efficiency which is reflected in all of their out-of-school activities.

Various conferences on the Montessori method have been held at Hull-House. One visit has been received from Dr. Montessori herself.



Montessori School



Hull-House Quadrangle

**Summer
Outings
Elsewhere**

In spite of the commodious Country Club and Boys' Camp, many children have to be provided for elsewhere. Last summer one hundred and twenty-two were cared for at Arden Shore, which has been most cordial in its co-operation. Others went to Holiday Home, at Lake Geneva; numbers were placed with private families; and delicate children in need of special care were sent to the Ridge Farm Preventorium.

**The Chicago
City Gardens'
Association**

While this movement is not strictly a Hull-House activity, it has been so associated with the settlement that a brief account of its work is given here, as the plans were first formulated at a conference held in Hull-House ten years ago where its annual meetings are also held. Mrs. Pelham, a Hull-House resident, has long been its president. The movement has grown steadily until at the present time there are nine hundred families holding lots varying in size from one-eighth to one-half acre. The farms are in five different tracts. The association furnishes plowing, harrowing, surveying, seed and the services of a superintendent. The interest and enthusiasm of the farmers are unfailing. The actual annual profit to the City of Chicago has been estimated at \$3,800 from what would otherwise be waste land. The gain in health and morale, of course, cannot be computed.

**Playgrounds
and Small
Parks**

In the summer of 1893 Mr. William Kent very generously loaned to Hull-House the use of a piece of land on Polk Street for a public playground, which was maintained for a number of years with Officer Murray in charge. The Small Parks Commission took over the care of the ground in the spring of 1906, and placed three attendants in charge. For four

years it was filled to overflowing with the children of the neighborhood, and in March, 1910, the apparatus was moved to a new playground attached to the Dante School. The West Side Park Commissioners have established a playground in connection with the Andrew Jackson School, situated five blocks west of Hull-House.

INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

An investigation into conditions is often a preliminary step toward the reforms a settlement attempts to inaugurate in a neighborhood that for many reasons has failed to keep pace with the rest of the city. The moral energy of the community is aroused only when the people become conscious of the neighborhood deficiencies and realize that they may become part of those general movements which make for reform.

It was an indirect result of a careful investigation into the sweating system that resulted in the first factory law for Illinois, which dealt largely with the conditions of the sweat-shop and the regulation of the age at which a child might be permitted to work. Mrs. Kelly, who was then a resident of Hull-House, was appointed the first factory inspector with a deputy and a force of twelve inspectors. Hull-House has naturally been most eager that the child labor law should be enforced, and residents have, from time to time, made supplementary investigations, looking toward an extension of the law or its more effective enforcement. A housing investigation, under the auspices of the City Homes Association, was carried on from Hull-House in 1901.

In 1902 an investigation was made on the spread of typhoid fever in the neighborhood in relation to the ineffective sewage disposal and the living typhoid bacilli found on the bodies of flies; also an investigation regarding the spread of tuberculosis in infected houses. The work carried on by Hull-House and by other organizations against the illegal sale of cocaine was for many years greatly handicapped by the weakness and inadequacy of the existing laws against such sale. A new state law has greatly helped the situation.

CO-OPERATION

Public Services

From the beginning a constant effort has been made to hand over to public authority as many of the activities that Hull-House had initiated as was found practicable. We had maintained three shower baths in the basement of the House for the use of the neighborhood, and they afforded some experience and argument for the erection of the first public bath-house in Chicago which was built on a neighboring street and opened under the care of the Department of Health.

The reading-room and public library station which was begun in the House was continued only a block away. The lending collection of pictures has become incorporated into the Public School Art Society of Chicago. The summer classes in woodwork and metal, formerly maintained at Hull-House, are discontinued because they are carried on in a vacation school maintained in the Dante public school.

Hull-House has always held its activities lightly, as it were, in the hollow of its hand, ready to give them over to others; for there is among the residents a distrust of the institutional and a desire to be free for experiment and the initiation of new enterprises.

So far as Hull-House residents have been identified with public offices, it has been in the attempt both to interpret the needs of the neighborhood to public bodies and to identify the neighborhood energies with civic efforts. This has been true of one resident as a member of the State Board of Char-



Smith Hall in Foreground, Lecture Hall, Juvenile Protective Association and
Hull-House Apartments

ities, with the work of two residents as members of the Chicago School Board, and with the efforts of four other residents in their official connection with the Juvenile Court of Cook County, the Health Department of the City of Chicago and in various other positions.

**Co-operation
with the
United
Charities**

The residents of Hull-House were identified with the early efforts that resulted in the formation of the Bureau of Charities in Chicago. The immediate district is in charge of a superintendent who lives at Hull-House with her headquarters in the Mary Crane Nursery. The district is comparatively small and with all the resources in the vicinity offers an opportunity for intensive and co-operative case work.

**Practical
Housekeeping
Center**

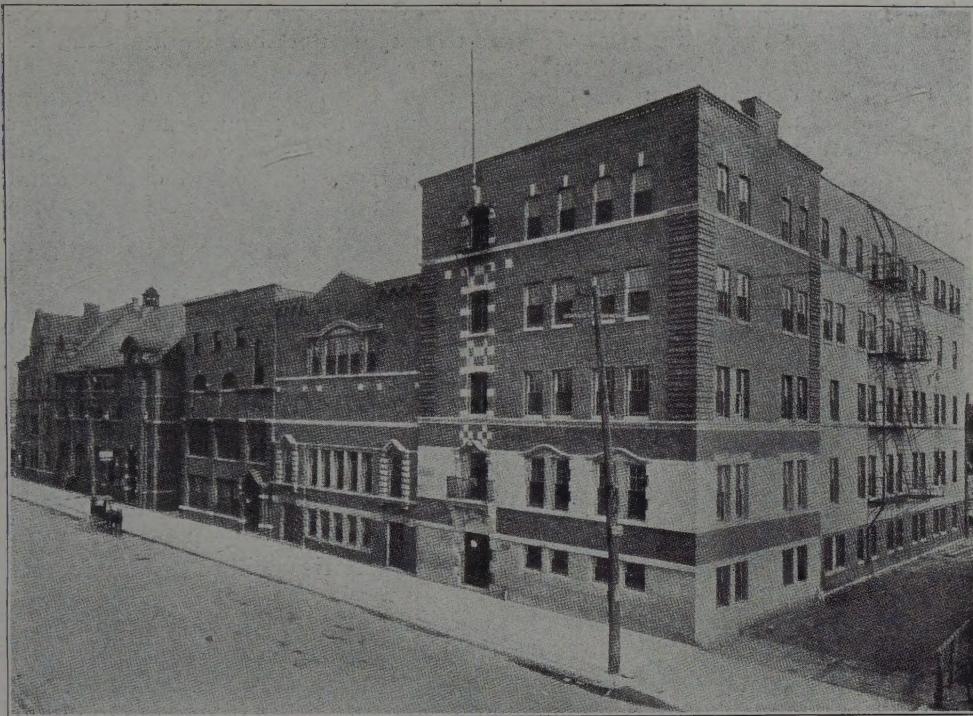
Eleven years ago an apartment was opened opposite the Jane Club, to be used as a model in homemaking. This practical housekeeping center was the pioneer of others which are now connected with the public schools under the auspices of the Association of Housekeeping Centers. It maintains classes in housekeeping, cooking and laundry-work, for children in the afternoons and for working-girls in the evenings.

**Music
Extension
Committee**

Hull-House, like several other Chicago settlements and neighborhood centers, has for the last three years co-operated with the Symphony Orchestra and the City Club Committee on Music Extension in promoting the popular concerts given by the great orchestra. Tickets for these delightful "civic-artistic" concerts are sold at Hull-House, and residents have shown a keen interest in the success of this admirable feature of the city's musical activities.



Hull-House Court in Mid-Winter



Boys' Club in Foreground, Bowen Hall, Gymnasium, Theatre and Smith Hall

**Relation to
the Chicago
School of
Civics and
Philanthropy**

This school, which was the result of Dr. Graham Taylor's courageous effort to maintain in Chicago a center for practical as well as professional training in civic, social and philanthropic work has recently become a graduate school of the University of Chicago. The friendly relations of both its faculty and students with the settlements of Chicago is continued.

**Juvenile
Protective
Association
of Chicago**

The central office of the Juvenile Protective Association is at 816 South Halsted Street, in one of the Hull-House buildings. On Friday the officers of the Association meet with the executive committee at luncheon in the Hull-House dining-room previous to the weekly reports which are made in their own rooms. As its name indicates, its purpose is to afford protection to the children of the city and to remove as far as possible the temptations and dangers that carelessness and greed place about them.

Owing to constant co-operation Hull-House has been able to turn over to the Association many cases with which it formally dealt directly, such as securing legal protection for helpless girls, complaints concerning dance halls, saloons, etc. During the past year the association dealt with 4,737 cases in which the welfare of children was concerned. The city has been arbitrarily divided into fourteen districts, in each of which there is a paid officer and a local league of interested citizens. The work of the Association is constantly growing and fills a genuine need in the city.

Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene Perhaps the most extensive piece of war service attached to Hull-House were the large classes in occupational therapy instituted by the Mental Hygiene Society. For two years as the Henry B. Favill School, these occupied four floors of the Boys' Club building. The activities of the boys during the war period were confined to the gymnasium and other rooms of the house. Classes were held in many crafts which might be taught to advantage to wounded soldiers or other patients in need of occupational therapy. The National Association held its annual meeting at Hull-House in the spring of 1918.

Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board The Illinois and Chicago office of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board has its office in one of the Hull-House apartments with Miss Binford, one of the residents, in charge.

The program of protective hygiene of the Board in Chicago, Rockford and Waukegan is supervised and directed from this office. This is a program of protective social measures which was developed during the war to protect the men of the army and navy and has since been extended to protect the civilian population.

Illinois Com. on Immigration The Immigrant's Protective League, which for several years had its office at Hull-House, has merged its activities with the Illinois Immigrants Commission, appointed by Gov. Lowden. Miss Grace Abbott, a resident of Hull-House, who was the superintendent of the league is the executive secretary of the commission.

The Recreation School of Chicago This school, the successor to the recreation courses of the School of Civics and Philanthropy is held in Hull-House. Miss Neva Boyd, who was in charge of the courses, is principal of the new school. Men and women are trained to direct recreational activities in settlements, schools, and social centers, both in urban and rural communities. Classes in gymnastics, games and folk dancing are conducted every morning and early afternoon in the gymnasium.

Visiting Nurses' Association of Chicago. The nurses of the immediate vicinity receive their telephone calls and meet daily at an office established in one of the Hull-House buildings where their supplies are also kept, and where they meet with the district supervisor. The functions of this long-established branch are now being enlarged to include neighborhood activities, and the office is therefore being moved into one of the Hull-House apartments.

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